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1. b6 b7C the VP in 1949 and was inducted in Brandenburg-Hohenstuecken in August 1949. In December 1949, he was transferred to Loebau in Land Saxony, where he was given basic VP training. From April to December 1951, source was assigned to the 10th VP Bereitschaft in Apolda, which was then deactivated, allegedly, because of a shortage of reliable officer and NCO personnel. The VP men of the Bereitschaft were assigned to other VP units. Source along with 400 other VP personnel was sent to Grossenhain, where he served as a VP Kommando clerk until 25 July 1952. In July, reliable and promising men were selected from all VPDs in Eastern Germany for special assignments. Ex-soldiers of the former German Air Force were especially desired. (1) On 26 July, source and other VP personnel were transferred to Zeithain. All the VP personnel selected for the special unit, about 1,300 men, arrived prior to 30 July. (2) The unit was sub-divided into the 1st, 2d and 3d Kommando. No training was given, and the VP personnel selected were not informed on the character of their mission. On 31 July, Heinz Kessler, Inspector General of the VP, arrived by plane from Berlin and inspected the unit. He told the unit that it was to form the first air division of the VP. He furthermore said that the members of this division were the nucleus of a future VP air army, the organization of which would definitely be demanded by the German workers on occasion of the Day of the Republic on 7 October 1952. By that date, the air units of the VP were to be issued new uniforms similar to those of the Sea Police. Kessler furthermore said that the VP air units were no longer assigned to the HVA, but that he was made the commander of this new branch of the VP. Pilot training would hardly start before 1 September 1952, since the Soviet occupation power was unable to make experienced instruction available prior to that date. There were not enough trained pilots of the former German Air Force in the VP; moreover, these were not able to fly modern aircraft. 25X1

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The division consisted of three regiments, each having an authorized strength of 1,059 men. The 1st Regt was located at the Musarenkaserne in Bautzen; (5) the 2d Regt at the Koenig Albert Kaserne in Kamenz; (6) and the 3d Regt, allegedly, at Cottbus airfield. (7) Each regiment consisted of three battalions, the 1st and 2d Bns including the flying and technical personnel, while the 3d Bn was a supply organization. Source was assigned to the 3d Bn, but he was simultaneously regimental clerk. According to its T/O, the supply battalion is to be comprised of a motor transport company equipped with a total of 90 vehicles, including special purpose vehicles. The company had an authorized strength of 5 officers, 17 NCOs and 86 PM. The second company was the guard company, the mission of the third company was not known to source.

3. On 6 August, the 1st and 3d regiments with a strength of 400 men each moved to the Musaren Kaserne in Bautzen. (5) On 25 August, the 3d Regt moved to Cottbus, where training was to be started without delay. (7) The postal address of the 1st Regt, which was also designated 600/1, was Post Box 500, Bautzen; the three battalions used Post Boxes 500 a through c. In August 1952, the regiment had an actual strength of about 300 men. However, it was intended to bring the unit to full strength by 1 September. At first, only 50 carbines were available to the regiment. In late August 1952, another 100 used carbines arrived from Kamenz. On 20 August 1952, two Soviet majors who were to serve as instructors arrived at the regiment. They were about 25 years old, former Stalin students, and came from Moscow. Since the activation of the regiment, almost all of its officers were examined in Berlin as to their fitness for flying.
4. The regiment was equipped with three model IFA 6-ton trucks, two DKW F 9 sedans, one ambulance and one sidecar motorcycle.
5. A cantonment for the 1st and 2d Bns was scheduled to be constructed at Litten airfield. The VP personnel was to be trained at this field, which was under construction for the VP. The supply battalion was to remain at the Musaren Kaserne for the time being. (8) Training activities had not yet started. According to directives received from Berlin, each member of the regiment was to receive special training. Source learned from the regimental files that most of the officers came from Saxony and were ex-members of the former German Air Force. The morale of the VP, which was rather poor, essentially improved after it was officially announced that a VP air force was to be established.
6. The unit was equipped with an automatic telephone exchange, which had direct connections to Berlin, Kamenz and Bautzen. A teletype machine with the same connections was also available in addition to a radio installation and a HF station, which was nearing completion. Source learned from VP Hauptwachtmeister Hubert Prach from Sangerhausen, who was designated as the chief of this station after being trained in Niederlehme, that the first mission was to locate and jam illegal transmitters. Later, he was to operate the HF station in conjunction with air training at the field. Besides the air regiment of the VP, the Musaren Kaserne quartered a Soviet company.

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8. Source furnished the following information on the 2d Air Regt of the VP: When this outfit left Weithain, it consisted of 500 men. It was quartered in the former Koenig Albert Kaserne in Kamenz and had the numerical designation 600/2. [REDACTED] Source learned from officers of the regiment that the unit was to be quartered at an airfield near Kamenz, which was nearing completion. (b) 25X1
9. The 3d Air Regt was originally located at the Musaron Kaserne in Bautzen, but moved to Cottbus on 25 August 1952. Officers of this unit stated that it was to move to Cottbus airfield which had been vacated by the Russians. Quarters were, however, not available at the field. When the unit left Bautzen, it consisted of about 350 men. 25X1

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